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McKean County Miner.

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Of All Kinds,

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SELECT POETRY.

A Reverie.

Breathed around me soft and low,
Old-time voices come and go,
Whispering in melodious measures
Memories of delightful pleasures,
Soothing every dreamy sense
In delicious indolence—
Liquid music whose sweet flow
Wafts me back to long ago.

Now I gaze in love-lit eyes,
Where a dreamy languor lies;
See the silken lashes part,
Certains of the impassion'd heart;
In love's sunlight o'er me cast,
Passion-flowers are springing fast,
And the founts of feeling flow,
As they gush'd in years ago.

Falling faintly on my ear,
Lute-like whisperings I hear;
While a hand so soft and white
Thrills me with its pleasure slight;
And a well-remembered face
Tells me thoughts to words may trace;
Youth or manhood, rest or strife,
Love is still the soul of life.

—*J. Swett.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Jim Shanks."

A Story of the War.

M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

The boys used to say that you couldn't understand a man until you have tented with him at the front, and there was considerable weight to the saying. A comrade might be known as a jolly, good-hearted fellow at home, but his whole nature would change in a week when you had him where the real manhood and worth of a man came to the surface, or where a miserably mean spirit took the place of it and disgusted you with him. A comrade who shared his last cracker, performed his full share of camp and field work, stood by you in sickness and divided clothing with you in health—such a man was more to you than all the brothers at home, and if he lived to come out of the war has not been forgotten. The army is the place where a man can be meaner than dirt and uglier than a wolf and yet retain his place in the ranks, or he can be a white man all through and receive no reward except the gratitude of his tentmate.

Now, I never saw a meaner private soldier or a more sulky and morose tentmate than luck gave me in the winter of 1864-65. He came down to us in the fall a recruit, having enlisted for the big bounty and at that time the old vets who had faced shot and shell for several years had an edgewise feeling against these "fresh fish," who had pocketed five or six hundred dollars and came down to spend the winter in a warm hut. Some of the recruits realized this, and by their good nature and pleasant ways soon banished the feeling so far as they were concerned. Others were nettled and indignant, and were not inclined that the old vets should get relieved of one single camp duty because of the arrival of new men.

Fate or luck sent me "Jim Shanks" for a tent-mate. He was Jim some one else, but the nickname was very appropriate. He was dogged and sullen from the first, and we hadn't known each other two hours before we had a quarrel. Next day we fought again, and after that we did not exchange a word for three weeks. When I saw how mean he was and found that kind words, kind wishes and a friendly interest would not touch him, I let him alone as far as I could, and contented myself with knowing that every member of Company "E" hated him as much as I did.

One night a band of twenty-five men moved out of our camp for a scout across the Loaded Valley, then held by Mosby, and luck placed Jim Shanks alongside of me. He was selected by accident, it being the intention to take a better man, but he was there just the same, silent, sullen and ready to elbow or bayonet any one who accidentally brushed him.—That night as we filed along the muddy highway, speaking only in whispers, I saw Jim in front of me and I whispered to myself:

"Jim Shanks, if you don't get killed down here you'll be hung for murder before you are out of the army a year."

Just in the gray of the morning, and when within a mile of Union Town, Jim Shanks and myself were sent forward to reconnoitre. I would sooner have gone alone and ten times sooner have had the company of any one else, but luck decided it. We said not a word. I watched Jim and saw that he was cool as an old soldier. He knew as well as I did that we were advancing on Mosby's headquarters, but he stepped out boldly and with no change in his demeanor.

When we had nearly reached the church standing on the hill above the town and facing the road leading away to Leesburg, I halted, knowing that a picket post must be near. I had not exchanged a word with Jim for days, but now I whispered to him that we must proceed with caution.

"If you are tired sit down in the mud," he growled, striding along, and after a minute I followed him, both of us walking on the side of the highway. I knew we would soon strike the picket, but it was either follow Jim or turn back.—Suddenly and without a word, five or six men rose up in our path. I had hardly discerned them when one seized my carbine and another tripped me down while a third growled out:

"If you make any fuss you'll get a bullet mighty quick."

I didn't propose to make any fuss, but Jim Shanks did. The two men who grabbed at him were brushed off like flies, and whirling in a circle around his head he cleared a space for himself and with fire in his eyes and blood in his face he dared any dozen men to lay hands on him. Instead of firing intercepted on his retreat down the road he made for the church on the hill. Before he reached it there were a score of enemies about him, and the reports of the carbines sounded more like a brisk skirmish than a conflict with a single soldier, and a raw recruit at that. I think he meant to get into the church, though he could not have told whether it was a church or other building in the darkness. Failing to get in he found a retreat under the front steps, and in the darkness the Confederates believed that he had escaped altogether. They however threw a line of videttes across the road and fields, and it would not have been possible for Jim Shanks to regain the road by which we had come.

Had the rest of the command moved up on hearing the row there might have been a show to release both of us, but they did not come. By the time the soldiers had given up the search for Jim our comrades were on the back track for the Potomac.

I was retained at the picket post because Mosby's lieutenant was there and because he hoped to bribe or frighten me into furnishing information of value. I was therefore in a position to see the result of Jim Shank's work, single-handed and alone. When he broke away he disabled one man by a blow from his carbine. In his fight he killed one and wounded two others. Wounded and dead were brought to the picket post and I saw them. Mosby's men were terribly incensed and but for the fear of an attack by our force, whose strength they did not know, I believe they would have hung me up in their first rage.

It was the guerrilla chieftains last dash into the beautiful valley. He was gathering forage and hurrying it back to Lee's lines, and many farmers were robbed of their last horse and their last ear of corn. In three days more they would have been out of the valley entirely.

At the first signs of daylight, and when the old church on the hill was hardly visible through the gray of morning, came a bullet which bored a soldier through and dropped him dead in his tracks. It was from the carbine of Jim Shanks. Hiding under the steps he had only waited for daylight to open the fight anew—not waiting to be hunted out and captured. All was excitement in a moment. As soon as Jim's location was betrayed the guerrillas scattered and formed a skirmish line. The fire of this line was concentrated on the steps and was as rapid as if opposed to a line of battle. The firing was just begun when one of the skirmishers fell away from a stump with a bullet in his head. In three minutes another was shot through the chest. Jim Shanks had forty rounds of ammunition and he fired slowly and with precision. I could see splinters fly from the steps every time a ball struck and I knew that many of the bullets were driving right through the boards. For a long twenty minutes Jim held that skirmish line of thirty-five men at bay, killing three and wounding two, I counting his shots, and he fired just twenty-one times.

A reinforcement of about twenty mounted men finally came up and hitched their horses under cover of the hill, the men taking the skirmish line. Just as the firing began anew Jim Shanks suddenly left his cover and ran for the horses down the road. Every skirmisher rose up and there must have been at least one hundred bullets fired at the running man in the next minute. I saw them plow up the earth all around him and one of them sent his cap sailing in the air. As he got in line with the horses the fire slackened, while the men saw his plan and rushed forward. Jim was in no hurry. Resting his carbine over a saddle he wounded another of his pursuers and it seemed a full minute before he mounted and rode off towards Leesburg. There was a rush for the horses and away they galloped after the recruit firing as they rode.

The strange luck that had stood by Jim Shanks in his fight might have aided him to escape had he selected a better horse. After a gallop of half an hour he found his pursuers gaining, and in trying to get into the fields his horse fell, rolled over the poor fellow, and the pursuers found him dead when they rode up. His clothing was fairly riddled with bullets, and yet his flesh had not been scratched. The church steps were as full of holes as a colander and about the same distance apart, and yet Jim was not wounded. Mean spirited, obstinate, and dogged as a tent-mate, he had the courage of a lion and the gallantry of a knight, and the first and last grave ever dug for a Union soldier by Mosby's men was hollowed out for a recruit who had never been at the front.

Number Seven in the Bible.

In seven days a dove was sent.
Every seven days the land rested.
Jacob served seven years for Rachel.
Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.
On the seventh day God ended his work.
Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.
The golden candlestick had seven branches.
Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.
Jacob was pursued a seven days' journey by Laban.
Every seventh year the law was read to the people.
On the seventh day Noah's ark touched the ground.
Solomon was seven years building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.
On the seventh day of the seventh month, the children of Israel fasted seven days in their tents.
[illegible] ended with him seven days [illegible] seven nights, and seven times in one day.
[illegible] and seven trumpets in each movement.

How to Clean Carpets.

If the carpet is to be taken up and beaten the job had better be intrusted to some man who makes it his business. If this cannot be done lay it on the grass or hang it on a clothes-line and beat it on the wrong side with canes—taking care that the canes have no sharp points.—Then spread the carpet out and sweep well on the right side. There is more art in sweeping a carpet than a novice is apt to suppose. An old broom should never be used and a new one should be kept especially for the carpets. With Brussels and velvet carpeting there are two ways to the pile—just as in velvet—and they should always be swept with the pile.—If a carpet is swept against the grain it soon looks rough and scratched up. After being swept and laid down on the floor the carpet should be wiped. Have two pails, one of clean soapsuds, the other with luke-warm water; a clean flannel cloth and two coarse clean towels.—Take the carpet by breadths, wring the flannel out of the lukewarm water and fold it so that you can turn and use it up and down three or four times on the same place. Rub both with and against the grain as hard as if you were scrubbing a floor, then throw the flannel into the soapsuds and rub the carpet dry with one of your dry towels. If you leave the carpet wet the dust will stick to it and it will smell sour and musty. Wash your flannel clean in the soapsuds, wring it out of the warm water and proceed as before. If the carpet is very dirty or has much green in it use fresh ox gall in the lukewarm water in the proportion of a quart of gall to three quarts of water, rinse the lather off with cold water and rub the carpet dry as already directed. This rubbing a carpet raises the pile and freshens the colors. Choose for long wear a Brussels carpet where the pattern is small, as the carrying of the threads of the different colors to the back of the carpet strengthens the material and makes it wear better. Ingrain carpets need to be shaken oftener than Brussels, as from their more open texture the dust percolates through them. It is rarely necessary to take up a Brussels carpet more than every two or three years, and not so often even when the room is not in constant use. Sweeping on the floor answers every purpose for removing the dust. It is a mistaken idea to cover a carpet with drugget in the belief that it saves it. What wears out carpets is the grinding on the floor, and the protection should come from beneath.—Moth-proof carpet lining is best, but several thicknesses of newspaper come next as a carpet preserver. The printer's ink is an excellent moth preventative, and the newspapers keep the carpets from rubbing on the boards. On stairs use stair-pads and have half a yard more carpeting than you need in order that you may be able to turn the carpet upside down and change the positions of the places where the edge of the steps makes a mark. When your carpet is new leave it uncovered and put down your stair oil-cloth after it begins to show wear.—Linen over carpets in the summer is both cool and pleasant; besides it helps to keep away moths. These little pests must be looked for behind furniture and in out of the way corners. Loosen the edges of the carpet and give them a plentiful sprinkling of insect powder. If you find a moth-nest kill all you can and then press the spot with a hot iron through a cloth wrung out in hot water; this will destroy the eggs.

How a Married Man Goes to Bed.

"There's where a man has the advantage. He can undress in a cold room and have his bed warm before a woman has got her hairpins out and her shoes untied." That's how it looks in print, and this is how it is in reality:

"I'm going to bed, my dear. It's half past ten." No reply. "Now John, you know you're always late in the morning. To get to bed!" "Yes, in a minute," he replies as he turns the paper inside out and begins a lengthy article headed: "The Speakership Contest." Fifteen minutes later she calls from the bedroom:

"John, come to bed, and do not keep the gas burning here all night," and murmuring something about the bill being big enough now, she creeps between the cold sheets, while John sits placidly on, his feet across the piano stool, and a cigar in his mouth. By and by he rises, yawns, scratches himself, throws the paper on the floor, and seizing the shaker proceeds to that vigorous exercise, shaking the coal stove. Just at this stage a not altogether pleasant voice inquires: "For pity's sake! ain't you ready for bed yet?" "Yes, yes, I'm coming. Why don't you go to sleep, and let a fellow alone?" Then he discovers that there's coal needed. When this is supplied and rattled into the stove, he sits down to warm his feet.

Next he begins to slowly undress, and as he stands scratching himself and absently gazing on the the last garment, dangling over the back of the chair, he remembers that the clock is not wound yet. When that is attended to he want's a drink of water, and away he promenades to the kitchen. Of course when he returns the skin resembles that of a picked chicken, and once more he seats himself before the fire for a last "warm up." As the clock strikes twelve he turns out the gas, and with a flop on the bed-clothes and a few spasmodic shivers, he subsides—no, not yet; he forgot to see if the front door was locked, and another flop of the bed-clothes brings forth the remark:

"Good gracious! if that man ain't enough to try the patience of Job!" Setting her teeth hard together, she awaits the final flop, with an accompanying blast of cold air, and then quietly inquires if he is settled for the night, to which he replies by muttering, "If you ain't the provokingest woman!"

A Queer Case.

One of the queerest cases in the history of medicine has come to the notice of the physicians, and while in a certain sense the matter is capable of explanation still it is peculiar and has excited a great deal of interest. A young lad named Ehart, residing with his parents on West Osago street, received a fall and cut upon the head, the wound resulting from a stone or sharp piece of ice. The injury did not heal kindly, but ran matter for quite a while, and at first no extraordinary effect was noticed. It is not often that a cut upon the head, no matter how serious it may be, produces such an effect upon the average boy, who can usually stand, and has to, more than any other class of humanity. But in this instance it was different, and it was noticed that the lad acted strangely. He asked to be excused from attendance upon school because his mates made fun of him, for when he went to the blackboard he made figures upside down and performed other feats while working examples which caused the other scholars to laugh at him. Another strange feature in the case is that he sees everything double; a stick of wood is two sticks to him, and where there is but one object of any kind he always sees two. Even when one eye is closed and looking with the other the same effect is produced. Of late he has all but lost the power of locomotion, and when he attempts to walk he acts like a man under the influence of liquor and has no power over his lower limbs at all, being utterly unable to walk straight. He is an unusually bright lad, quick and intelligent, in possession of all his faculties, and ready and willing to do anything asked him. It is the opinion of the attendant physician that he can not live long, although every effort which medical skill and experience can suggest is being put forth for his relief.—*Leavenworth (Kas.) Times.*

Brevity is Wisdom.

A judge one intervened in an odd way to prevent a waste of words. He was sitting in chambers, and seeing from a pile of papers in the lawyer's hands, that a certain case was likely to be a long one, he asked, "What is the amount in question?" "Two dollars, your honor," said the plaintiff's counsel. "I'll pay it," said the judge, handing over the money.

"Call the next case." An English judge was more patient. He listened for couple of days to the arguments of counsel as to the construction of an act, and finally observed, when they were done: "Brothers, that act was repealed a year ago." One morning a woman was shown into Dr. Abernethy's room. Before he could speak she bared her arm, saying, "Burn." "A poultice," said the doctor. Next day she called again, showed her arm, and said "Better." "Continue the poultice," the response. A few days afterward she came again. Then she said: "Well. Your fee." "Nothing," said the great physician, "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw." Lord Berkeley, wishing to appraise the Duke of Dorset, of his changed condition, wrote: "Dear Dorset:—I have just been married and am the happiest dog alive." The answer came: "Dear Berkeley:—Every dog has his day." The editor of a Chicago newspaper, wanting the details of a terrible inundation in Connecticut, telegraphed to a correspondent in Hartford: "Send full particulars of the flood." The reply came quickly: "You will find them in Genesis."

Just Before Dawn.

"Ah! heaven does indeed temper the wind to shorn the lamb," pathetically said old Mrs. Diffendorfer the other evening at a tea fight, after putting away her twenty-eighth cup of Young Hyson. "Why, what do you mean?" "You know that young widow, Mrs. Biffen, who lives just across the street from us? Well, she has nothing but sorrow, trouble and distress for the past five years. First, her father was killed by a burglar, then her mother married a niggir minstrel; faster that she had yellow-fever and small-pox together, and next her husband failed and she had to take in washing. It was perfectly dreadful. The poor woman went nearly crazy. She was just beginning to bear up a little again when her brother was sent up to the Penitentiary for life; and, finally, last month her husband died in a fit, and the very next day her baby choked to death on a gum-drop." "Gracious! the poor thing!" "Wasn't it just terrible? Everybody believed she'd commit suicide then, and she would have done so, too, but last week somebody providentially coaxed her to go to a church raffle, and what do you suppose happened?" "What; for heaven's sake, what?" "Why, she won a seal-skin sacque!" "You dont mean it?" "She did though—perfectly splendid—came within an inch of the floor. The darkest hour is just before dawn—after all. Now isn't it?"

Walking across Detroit River.

A few days ago, when the river was filled with huge cakes of floating ice, a Detroiter and a Canadian reached the bank at the foot of Woodward avenue, on their way to Windsor, when the former proposed to walk over.

"You must be crazy," said the Canadian. "Why, man, it wouldn't be safe for a cat to walk over to-day."

"It don't make any difference," replied the Detroiter, "I'll bet you a box of Havanas that I'll walk all the way over."

"Done," said the Canadian, and they shook hands to bind the wager.

After a few minutes the Canadian wished to know when his friend proposed starting.

"Just as soon as the boat leaves the wharf," was the reply.

When the boat got under way the Detroiter began walking up and down the dock, and walked all the way over, thus winning the wager, although it was paid under protest, the Canadian exclaiming that it was "demnition Yankee trick."

A Good Word for Simon Cameron.

[From the New York Sun, Rep.]

It is creditable to the Hon. Simon Cameron that he has refused to pay blackmail, preferring to bear instead the discomfort of the allegations brought out in the course of Mrs. Oliver's lawsuit.—Those allegations, whether true or false, are certainly, many of them, of a very disagreeable nature; and had Mr. Cameron been a man of less determination, he would have paid money sooner than allow such matters to be brought before the public. If there is anything detestable it is a blackmailer; and Mr. Cameron is entitled to public thanks for resisting and contending against the exactions of the one with whom his name has been connected. We have generally been opposed to Mr. Cameron as a politician; but we recognize the fact that the remarkable power which he has exercised for so many years among his fellow citizens has in a considerable degree been due to such personal qualities as attach men to leaders. He is not only a man of courage, but he has made friends by genuine actions of friendship, and the friends he has made have not forgotten him. Those who do not believe that herein lies, in great part the secret of Mr. Cameron's political success, do not well understand the subject.

Admission to the Bar.

The following examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*. The examination commenced with, "Do you smoke, sir?" "Have you a spare cigar?" "Yes." "Now sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?" To collect fees." "Right. What is the second?" "To increase the number of your clients." "When does your position toward your client change?" "When making a bill of costs." "Explain." "We are then antagonistic. I assume the character of plaintiff, and he becomes the defendant." "A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyers conducting the other side?" "Cheek, by jowl." "Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe to me?" "Perfectly." "Describe it." "It is to invite you to drink." "But suppose I decline?" Candidate scratching his head. "There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I can't answer the question." "You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows you read the law attentively. Let's take the drink and I will sign your certificate."

A Story About Lincoln.

The following story about President Lincoln is certainly characteristic: Soon after he went to Washington he attended the Foundry Church, occupying a seat within the altar while Bishop Simpson preached a missionary sermon. After the collection was taken at the close of the sermon, and as the congregation was about to be dismissed, an irrepressible brother rose and proposed to be one of a given number to raise $100 to make President Lincoln a life director of the missionary society. The proposition was put, and Brothers A, B and C responded glibly. But the inevitable pause finally came. Part of the money was wanting. When the Bishop announced, "Who will take the balance?" the pause became slightly impressive. Then the tall form of Lincoln was seen to raise, a long, bony arm was extended imploringly, and he said, "Bishop, this is the first time I have ever been placed upon the auction block. Please let me pay the balance myself, and take me down."

Castor Oil Disguised.

A domestic in an up-town New York family, one morning before breakfast, took the following prescription to a druggist in the neighborhood: "Please give the bearer a double dose of castor oil with taste disguised." Handing it to the clerk, she sat down to await the preparation, but was agreeably surprised to be soon asked if she would like a glass of soda water. Having drank it, she resumed her seat and waited for fifteen minutes. Then she remarked she was "afraid the folks would be ready for breakfast" if she did not go soon. "Well," said the clerk, "what are you waiting for?" "Why, for that prescription," she said. "Why, I gave it to you in that glass of soda water some time ago." "Oh, law!" was the reply, "it was not for me; 'twas for a man down at the house!"—*Providence Journal.*

Which?

A little girl with two aunts, one married, with a whole lot of children, and lots of worry and bother, and the other single and having quite a comfortable time teaching school. The child had contrasted the respective situations, but was not old enough to understand the difference in the positions of the two relatives. One day she threw her doll aside, and assumed an attitude of profound thought, which was interrupted at last by the question:—

"Well, Julia, what are you thinking about?"

The child let loose a ten-acre lot full of crude philosophy by answering:—

"I was finkin' wherver, when I growed up, I'd teat stool or have a baby."

Oil Region Courtesy.

In conversation with a friend yesterday, who is *au fait* on social affairs, he said that it was his practice to nod coolly to a man who owned a fifth interest in a three-barrel well. To one putting down a well, bow with a show of cordiality—for he may strike a hundred-barreler; if he is the possessor of from three to a dozen wells in his own right, raise your hat anywhere from three inches to a dozen, an inch to a well. These little forms of politeness will be found of value to amateurs, forming a basis for further acquaintance, and by attention to these rules we shall not have the mortification hereafter of the unpleasant

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., April 5, 1879.

SHALL VOTES COUNT?

Not only has the Democratic party, in every closely contested national election during the past forty years, attempted to win by an organized course of fraud, but for at least twenty years it has been concerned in habitual conspiracies to set aside the popular will after a due declaration of the judgment. Decent men generally regard it as the depth of baseness to submit a case to arbitration and then refuse to abide by the decision because it happens to be unfavorable; but Democratic politicians, however respectable they may be in private life, throw respectability to the winds when they deal with public affairs. In 1860 the Democracy submitted a great national issue to the arbitration of the popular vote. The verdict being against them, they promptly repudiated the arbitration, and during four terrible years of war they fought to obtain by force what had been lawfully and regularly denied them by the decision of the ballot.

At the election of 1876 they brought out their last voter, and when it became apparent that the country had again decided against them there was hardly an imaginable scheme of fraud or violence to which they did not resort in order to overturn the judgment to which they had submitted themselves. They bribed an elector in Oregon to falsify the final record of the vote of that State. They bargained with the canvassers of Florida and South Carolina to change the figures after the returns had been made up and counted. When other plans had failed they concerted a villanous plot to put all the electors of South Carolina in jail on fictitious charges, so that the State might lose her vote entirely. All these rascalities were defeated; and then when the last formal act that should make effective the verdict of the popular vote was about to be performed, this revolutionary party once more repudiated its compacts and threatened the country with a civil war. For the sake of the public peace, the Republicans yielded so far as to submit to a new arbitration, putting again in dispute the prize they had fairly won. The Electoral Commission was organized, both parties solemnly agreeing to abide by its judgment. Men will not soon forget what followed. The Commission pronounced in favor of the Republican party, and instantly the revolutionary Democracy *was in arms*, threatening chaos and the breaking up of the Government, and paying no more regard to laws than if they were so much waste paper, or to solemn promises and covenants than if they were last year's winds.

Now the Democracy have brought on another crisis. They are bent upon a certain act of legislation from which they hope to reap a political advantage. The people have refused to give them a sufficient majority to pass that act. They take refuge at once in their old plan—repudiate the submission to the people, and attempt to seize by violence what the arbitrators of their own choice have decided not to give them. In every emergency the Republican party has a double contest to wage with these dangerous and conscienceless men. It has first to defeat them at the polls, and then, when the election is over, it has to compel them to abide by the result. The second struggle is far the more important of the two. The first only governs changes of policy; upon the second depends the very principle of free government. We have always won in this after-contest; and while the American people retain their common sense, their love of justice, and their pride in republican institutions, we always shall win.

GEN. CAMERON VINDICATED.

On Monday last the jury in the Oliver-Cameron case returned a verdict for the defendant, Cameron. It is said that an effort will be made to secure a new trial, and if refused will be carried to the court in banc upon exceptions. Thus another blackmailer has come to grief, and very justly too; and if Mr. Cameron does not turn the tables with a view to punishing the conspirators who have made such a desperate effort to blackmail him, it will be a wonder. He has shown that good sense, which has always been characteristic in his life in not compromising with this harlot by buying her off with a large sum, choosing rather to "face the music" and prove to the world his innocence, however embarrassing the circumstances under which he was placed. He adopted the right course and may well be congratulated upon the result.

THE President has intimated to a correspondent of the *Tribune*, it is said, with as much directness as official etiquette permits, his intention to resist the usurpation which the Democrats threaten to commit by incorporating objectional partisan legislation in the appropriation bills. In this resistance he will, he thinks, "have not only the Republican party at his back, but a majority of the people." Undoubtedly in this he is right. The country only asks to have the opportunity to support the President in a courageous and righteous opposition to the Democratic purposes. Unity and success will come with such action.

BOTH parties are likely to enter the next campaign in a happy frame of mind. A Democratic editor observes that if the President obstructs the Democratic reforms in the election laws he will make a great mistake, and "will give the Democracy just the issue they desire for the coming canvass." How nice! That is just the issue the Republicans long for, too.

HARRISBURH LETTER.

March 31, 1879.

DEAR MINER:—Last week closed with no test vote having been taken on the Riot bill, and it is very doubtful whether a vote will be reached the present week. Every member of the House, whether capable of entertaining his hearers or not, must say something on this question, and the debate seems interminable. This bill has now consumed weeks of the valuable time of the House to the exclusion of very much important legislation, and at a heavy cost to the Treasury. The first of April is upon us and not an appropriation bill has passed the House, in which body all bills of that character must originate. Very few if any of them have been read the first time, and many not even yet reported from the Appropriation Committee. This now looks like a session of one hundred and fifty days, with a very large amount of legislation left unfinished on the calendars of the two Houses at the end of that period.

The Judges' Salary bill has been the bone of contention in the Senate for weeks past, and still continues to be, although it now looks as though it might be finally disposed of at a session fixed for its consideration on Thursday afternoon of this week. Under section 17 of the schedule of the Constitution of 1873, I quote: "The General Assembly, at the first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall fix and determine the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth now in commission." At the session of the Legislature of 1874, the first that convened after the adoption of the constitution, and at every session since, an earnest effort has been made to carry out this mandatory provision of the constitution, but up to this time the effort has proved a failure, owing to the utter impossibility for the representatives from the different sections of the State agreeing upon salaries to be fixed. This year, however, there seems to be a united sentiment, or nearly so, among the Senators from the districts outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny county, in favor of fixing the salaries of the Supreme Judges at $7000 and mileage, the salaries of the first and fifth Judicial Districts (Philadelphia and Allegheny) at $5000 and the salaries of the remaining districts at $4000, and mileage at 15 cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties. These salaries range from 25 to 60 per cent more than they did a few years ago when the purchasing power of a dollar was at least 25 per cent less than it is to-day. Of course the Philadelphia Judges, or their friends in the Legislature, look upon this bill with great aversion, as the several Judges of the courts of that city have for some time been receiving, annually, $7000, and several of them were receiving more than $5000 when the constitution of 1873 was adopted. It is questionable whether a bill can be passed making the pay less than it was in 1874, and the opinion seems to prevail that it will in the end conform to that provision of the constitution. But is it not absurd that a Philadelphia Judge should receive a cent more pay than Judge Williams of our district, Judge Galbraith of the Erie district or Judge Taylor of the Venango district? There are no abler Judges in the State, and I am confident that Judge Williams gives as many hours to the duties pertaining to his position as does any one Judge of the Philadelphia or Pittsburgh courts. It is rank injustice that so great a discrimination should be made in the pay of these gentlemen, and I sincerely trust the Legislature will never sanction it by statute.

The rebel brigadiers are having things their own way over in Washington, and will continue to have until they ask the President to sign a bill repealing the Federal election laws, when they will find, as they found to their dismay once before, that it takes two to make a bargain. The laws which have been passed for the purpose of protecting the ballot box from the frauds which were uniformly perpetrated under the Tilden-Tweed regime, and which were a burning disgrace and outrage upon the elective system, will not be repealed at the present session of Congress, even if every appropriation bill falls.

The attempt of the strumpet, "Mrs." Oliver with several *aliases*, to blackmail Gen. Cameron is proving an ignominious failure, and the old gentleman is to be congratulated on having the nerve to pass through the ordeal which shows the country the character of creatures infesting Washington society, and hounding heads of departments, Senators and members for places in the departments.

Hon. Lewis Emory, Jr., is proving an efficient as well as attentive and industrious member. He is always at his post.

Hon. David Emery of Crawford county, met with a painful loss a few days since in the death of an infant son at the Lochiel Hotel, of scarlet fever. His two other children, daughters, aged about ten and thirteen, have been dangerously ill with the same disease, but are better.

Hon. B. D. Hamlin dropped in on us a few days since, and encouraged us in the belief that Marvin Creek will soon be oil territory. The latest reports from the Fletcher well are somewhat dispiriting for that theory and if it is ever made good it will be when a well is sunk somewhere on the line between the old Haskill well and the Hulings developments on the Kenzua, is the prediction of Yours, &c., L. E.

Pennsylvania Railroad Earnings.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says:—The following statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for February, 1879, as compared with the same month in 1878, shows an increase in the gross earnings of $379,130, a decrease in expenses of $52,956, and an increase in the net earnings of $429,080. The two months of 1879, as compared with the same period in 1878, show an increase in the gross earnings of $522,209, a decrease in expenses of $47,109, and an increase in the net earnings of $569,419. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the two months of 1879 show a surplus over all liabilities of $229,095, being a gain over the same period of 1878 of $97,304.

THE OLD CONFEDERATE LEADER.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been good enough to assure a correspondent of the *Boston Herald* the assurance being made specially for the benefit of the Northern people—that "he is not the devil they have painted him; that he has neither horns nor hoofs; that if they know him they would find him very much like one of themselves." Mr. Davis is welcome to his figures of speech; in themselves, they are less objectionable than what he puts forward as his facts. He seems to wish it to be understood that he had no more to do with the Rebellion than "thousands of others." He also seems to thinks it an extenuation of his course that "the war would have taken place without him as inevitably as it did with him." It is difficult to see the force of this extenuation, which is like the plea of a thief that if he had not stolen the watch somebody else would have done it. Mr. Davis now finds modesty convenient and is pleased to underrate his own abilities. The war might have taken place without him, but he gave to it the force of his own abilities, the weight of his old official positions, the aid and comfort of one known to the whole country; and unless he has been grossly slandered he was fully in the secrets of the conspirators while still a member of the Government of the United States. He was solemnly sworn to maintain the Constitution. He was one of its official guardians. To say that he might have stopped the whole nefarious business, might have saved thousands of lives and millions of treasure, might have brought back the seceding States to their senses, may be to say too much; but we think that he, with the aid of two or three other men whom he might have influenced, was in a position to make secession a mere episode. He was, at any rate, important enough to be elected at once and by a sort of acclamation the first President of the treason-hatched Confederacy.

Men do no become historically connected with such events without a reason for such preeminent memory. It is easy now for Mr. Davis to disclaim what, if the outcome had been different, he would have regarded as the most precious of honors. He tells us now that he "accepts the situation," and he is even "hopeful of the future of the country." He even believes that the whites of the South are better off for the abolition of slavery. What is this but an admission that the war of the Rebellion was an egregious blunder? If it was a war for the perpetuation of a system of labor which Mr. Davis now admits was an economical mistake, even he must concede, if he has a particle of logic in his constitution, that it was a mistake which a statesman should not have countenanced. A man so inconsistent may escape the penalties of his errors, so far as the law is concerned, but his errors, admitting them to be such, are fatal to his reputation as a public character. We do not think blunders worse than crimes, but sometimes they are so nearly alike that it is not easy to distinguish between them.—*Tribune.*

Poor Curtin Makes Another Failure.

The testimony in the Curtin-Yocum contest closed at Lock Haven on Saturday last, except that Curtin has ten days for rebuttal. In that county Curtin utterly failed to secure results beneficial to him. He did not even attempt to sustain by testimony the allegations of fraud contained in his notice of contest. They were lost sight of in the pursuit after voters who were not registered, and after voters between twenty-one and twenty-two years who voted on single, instead of duplicate affidavits, as required by law. During the forty days spent on the testimony, over two hundred and fifty pages of testimony were taken, and Curtin proved but three or four illegal votes cast for Yocum, which were given by men who had not paid State or county tax within the time fixed by law. On the other hand, Yocum produced testimony answering every allegation made, whether of fraud, illegality or irregularity. He has, in addition, proved about thirty illegal votes in that county for Curtin, which were mainly cast by men who had not paid State or county tax within the time fixed by law. Information from other counties show like results. Curtin has entirely failed to sustain his allegations. In Union county Yocum gains seven by the correction of a clerical error in one of the returns; and he has also gained more points than he has lost on the general contest.

Sale of the Chautauqua Lake Railroad.

Last week Mr. J. L. Butman, of Fitchburg, Mass., representing eastern capitalists, purchased the Chautauqua Lake railroad for a consideration not yet made public. The new management expect to reorganize the company and put the road in operation before the 1st of May. Further details will soon be made public. It will be a relief to the traveling public to know that the road has passed into other hands, as a change of any kind is desirable. Mr. Lewis has tried to run the road according to his peculiar ideas and made a bad failure. In his bright lexicon the word fail holds a very conspicuous position. Altogether the public has been misled by the reports from official headquarters that the road was open for traffic, when in reality every train over the track was abandoned for days together. Sometimes when the announcement was made that all was clear the head man of the road was hopelessly stuck in a snow-drift a few miles out of Mayville. The vexatious and expensive delays to travelers who placed credence in these reports can hardly be estimated. The persistent official falsifying at last had its legitimate effect and people shunned the road, only traveling over it when absolutely obliged to. Mr. Lewis may be well fitted to tread the ordinary walks of life, but running a railroad requires special attributes which were unfortunately omitted in the make up of Mr. L. It is to be hoped the new management will profit by the example set by their predecessor and shun a similar unwise course. Properly managed the road will doubtless prove a very profitable investment to its owner.—*Derrick.*

TILDEN is credited with having made $5,000,000 by the sale of his stock in elevated railroads, of which sum he placed $50,000 in the New York lobby. Nice old man, this, to be made the chief magistrate of the nation.

THE New York *Tribune* condenses numberless editorial columns in the single question: "Which is the Lost Cause, anyway?"

CATHOLIC in all parts of the world are coming liberally to the relief of the insolvent archbishop of Cincinnati, and the prospect now is that his debts will be paid.

THE speech of General Garfield on Saturday last created quite a sensation amongst the Democrats of the House. It is now stated that the discussion of the section of the army bill relative to the use of troops for election purposes will probably occupy the whole of the present week, as there are over thirty representatives who have signified their desire to be heard on this question, and it is expected that some of the speeches will be very elaborate.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* tells this anecdote of the opening of the session in the Senate, apropos of the Confederate raid on the offices about the Capitol: A bayseed Alabamian, who had just completed a pedestrian match against time, looked into one of the Senate committee rooms and asked, "Whose room is this?" "It used to be Uncle Sam's," replied the clerk in charge, "but I believe it belongs to Jeff Davis now."

MR. EDMUNDS, on behalf of the Republicans, at the extra session of Congress, offered a resolution to confine business to the passage of the appropriation bills, the real object for which Congress was convened; but, the Democrats objecting, the resolution lies over. That the Republican member expressed the opinion of the mass of the people in offering the resolution referred to there is no doubt. The less legislation that is done at this time, the better for the industrial interests of the country. Congress should transact only the necessary business required, and then adjourn.

THE New York *Herald* thinks it is quite natural that the ex-confederate newspapers of the South should be elated at the restoration of their friends to power in both ends of the capitol, but it thinks the style in which they refer to that event is neither statesmanlike, judicious or becoming. It assures them that while head lines such as the "Capitol Captured," "In at Last" and "Our Victory" may suit the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, they seem to betray a spirit which finds no favor among the men of any party in this section of the country. The political literature in a large number of the Southern papers just now irresistibly recalls the war era, which no portion of the country has more interest in forgetting than the South.

"YOUNG CORNEEL," grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, seems likely to give his family a reputation for public spirit and literary taste which it has hitherto sadly lacked. A few days ago he paid $1,200 for a rare book of an early American imprint, and now he has subscribed $20,000 to a fund to be used in supplying New York's greatest need, that of "model tenement houses" which shall furnish decent homes for the laboring poor. The present New York tenement house system is a disgrace to modern civilization. As it is a disgrace not beyond remedy, it is a shame that it has existed so long. If Mr. Vanderbilt and others remove this stain from the life of the metropolis they will be doing good service to God and man.—*Buff. Ex.*

It requires all the adroitness of the Northern doughface organs to parry the influence and the effect of the Kentucky assassination of a judge because his decision did not satisfy a litigant against whom it militated. The condition of society, as it is produced by Southern ideas of politics, is what the doughface press seek to screen, when the fact that assassinations like these are inspired by Democratic politics, is as patent at the South as it is that the same influence produces defiance of every attribute of official authority. Southern white society, normally, politically, actually, is an element that assumes the right to reject all control of government, all authority of law. There was a time that a sheriff's process could not be executed in many parts of the South, except when the party against whom it was directed, when strong enough to resist it, chose to submit to the authority. The fact is well remembered that a constable in many parts of Virginia, thirty years ago, could not proceed against certain men who held themselves above the law. This spirit still prevails in certain classes—and it is what Southern Democracy always taught. The dough-face press cannot conceal it, and the people who cherish it do not want it concealed. The murder at Frankfort will be repeated whenever like causes occur to provoke such an assassination, because the spirit of this devilry pervades the South.

Soldiers' Graves.

It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries. Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased.

COLE CREEK.

A Gusher Lumber Among the Wells that are Agitating the Oil World.

On Sunday last the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* had a reporter to visit the oil fields of Cole Creek, in order that it might lay before its readers a full and correct account of the operations in that newly developed region. The following is the result of his investigation, which we copy for the benefit of the many people who may be interested in McKean County's oil development:

After leaving Corwin Center, a small settlement above Sawyer City, the number of blackened rigs became less frequent, and proceeding toward the head waters of Kendall Creek, nothing greeting the eye but dense forests. Here and there is a small clearing, where a few cattle or droves of sheep can be seen grazing, and a weather-beaten and dilapidated dwelling, inhabited by some old resident who thinks there is a lake of crude underneath his land, but his neighbors' farms are all dry. Within one mile and a half of the Rew well, on the Monroe farm, about thirty rods north of the road, Charlie Glass, of Limestone, N. Y., has a well down 1000 feet, and on the same farm one rod south of the road Turner & Co., have a rig up and the boiler on the ground. Three-quarters of a mile further on Sawyer & Bolls have nearly completed a rig south of the road on the A. Hodge farm. Continuing on and up a steep hill for half a mile, one can discern the top of a rig over the tree tops. This is the now famous Rew well. It is situated down in a ravine and perhaps twenty rods south of the road. A path has been made from the highway down to the well by the numerous visitors, and there is no difficulty in getting to it. Yesterday the drill was kept at its work in hopes of perforating the rock, but at six o'clock p.m., had not accomplished the task. The first sand found was almost white and very fine, closely resembling that found on the sea shore, but yesterday the sand was becoming black and course, and resembled that found in the gushers around Rixford. The baller was run about two o'clock yesterday, bringing up the first slate found so far, and it was the opinion of the driller that the bottom was near at hand. Forty-five feet of sand has been found so far, and the well is 1725 feet deep. Friday afternoon a flow was made, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock seven inches more was put in into the tank, and Saturday night seven and a half inches more. There was no more flow yesterday. The hole contained 1,400 feet of oil and there was considerable gas constantly coming out. The 250-barrel tank is half full of oil, and it is roughly estimated that fifty barrels of crude have run to waste. This would make an average of thirty-five barrels per day through the casing, since drilling was resumed, which is doing remarkably well, considering the depth. A second tank will be put up to-day, and the United lines will have a pipe laid to the well by Saturday. A hundred rods from this well, due east, John Johnson, on the eastern Rew farm, has a well down 800 feet. This is situated a short distance north of the road. On the Mantz farm, which joins the eastern Rew farm, and on an east and west line with the Johnson well, the Queen City Oil Co. have a rig completed and machinery on the ground. It was impossible to ascertain when they would begin operations. In the neighborhood of five hundred rods east and south and fifty rods north of the road, on the Geary farm, sometimes known as the Bennett, is Summer, Pratt & Filkins' test well. Work was begun February 10th, but owing to a protracted fishing job, there have been only twenty-two days of actual working time on the well. One hundred and seventy-seven feet of casing was put in; from there no salt or fresh water was encountered. The strata are the same as found in the Rixford well, but the sand so far (fifteen feet) tallys with the Rew well. Owing to the flat hole Thursday, work was shut down until a rimmer could be procured, and it not arriving until Saturday morning, there has been no drilling since, except a part of two hits. Owing to the large quantity of slate pounded into the hole in the sand by the rimmer, they found it impossible to use the boiler and a man was dispatched to Rixford for a sand pump, work being suspended on that account until five o'clock yesterday, when it arrived. The driller said it would take them sometime to pump the slate and stone out and the indications were that they would not resume drilling until this morning. The hole was filled with oil up to within seventy feet of the top, but there was no show of gas. A 250-barrel tank has been placed in redimess for the reception of the amber fluid. J. A. Brown whose farm adjoins the Geary on the west, and who boards the drillers, promised them a keg of beer and a large gobbler turkey when they struck oil, and has kept his word. Saturday evening the keg was opened and the boys had a roaring time. Fred Pratt amused them with anecdotes about the lower country. Charlie Filkins delivered a lecture upon "Olean, or the Town of Natural Advantages," explaining how it would become the "hub" of the oil regions, and Dave Taylor, the stalwart driller, with the Websterian head, displayed his wonderful gift of whistling, imitating a flute and mocking canary birds to perfection. The gobbler was served up yesterday for dinner, and the boys' palate were so tickled with the juciness and tenderness of the bird that they dubbed the future settlement in this locality "Gobbler City." A majority of the old residents favor the name of Brownsdale, while a few would like to see it called Prattstown. That a town will spring up here there is no doubt whatever. Several merchants were there last week looking for locations for the purpose of building at once. Mr. Brown will have a portion of his farm staked off into town lots and will erect a fine large hotel immediately. The new town will be midway between Bradford and Smethport, four miles from Farmers Valley, a station on the McKean & Buffalo R. R., situated in the charming valley, easy of access to Rixford and the above three places, the new town will be the Eden of the Northern Oil Field.

THE Toronto [illegible] predicts in such all confident [illegible] that [illegible] but the [illegible] that they will have a [illegible] of [illegible] per annum.

The Lumber Crop.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says there will be 24,000,000 feet of sawlogs come out of Kettle and Young Women's creeks this spring. The Clearfield *Journal* says that the number of logs floated down during the recent flood was 20,000,000 feet.

The Clearfield Raftsman's *Journal* places the number of logs to come out of that county this spring at 630½, of which 493 are pine, 101½ pine and oak, 69 hemlock, 38 spars; aggregating 3,560,000 feet. The quantity of logs to come out of Clearfield county is figured at 102,837,000 feet.

A Word to Doubters.

There is a good old English maxim that teaches us to "believe every man honest until we know him to be a villain." American custom seems to have reversed this law and appears to make every man a villain until he has proved himself an honest man. As with people so with things. Every article placed in our markets can lay claim to popular favor upon intrinsic merit and value alone. Continued popularity, therefore, is proof positive of intrinsic excellence. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are far more popular to-day than ever before. The people have tested them and know them to be genuine remedies for the diseases they are recommended to cure. The Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are the best alterative, tonic and cathartic remedies that can be used in chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. The world-wide popularity of the Favorite Prescription, as a never-failing remedy for Female Diseases, would have alone secured to its discoverer the fame he has so richly won. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which Dr. Pierce is also proprietor, is recommended by those who have tested its virtues as a safe and reliable remedy for catarrh in its worst forms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Biliuous complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-33 y1

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Guiteau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 225 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR OF BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING

15-30 y1

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co., West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a short valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO., West Meriden, Conn.

v16-48 tf.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. R. Matthews } *Of the late firm of Matthews* [4 Warren
Wm. P. Northrup } *The last ten years with Hon.* [ty Chautauqua
1880 ly

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FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an Elegant Line of

SPRING GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Sheves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

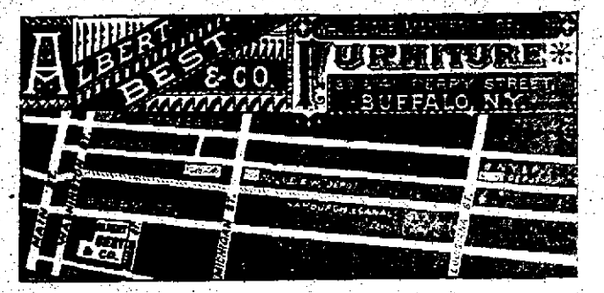
and MILINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price grades to the finest and best goods manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut. 15-44

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

For all DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not improve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond relief or repair.

VIGORENE

is effectually compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Carminative, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or prevented from any cause, is to increase their power of secretion and excretion, and increase the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulatory system. It eliminates from the system all poisonous matter, acrid humors, and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is needless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from a BILIOUS ATTACK, DISPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will further convince you of the superior value contained in its generous ink.

A trial of one bottle INSURES its adoption in every family, for no MAN, WOMAN or CHILD can drink it without feeling better. It does cleanse the system, [illegible] from [illegible] bad blood, cures rheumatism, [illegible] and [illegible] disease, and [illegible] tones the nervous system, and [illegible] or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, acts as a cure of DRUNKENNESS and takes it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will further convince you of the superior value contained in its generous ink.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

10 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

For sale by A. E. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN

just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, Indigence by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

915-4 y1

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR, } Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 14, 1878.-tf

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-26 y1

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 3, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 266, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. White, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Fort Allegany.
Sheriff.—Hezekiah Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John H. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Howe.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—S. J. Gifford.
Ass't Burgess—H. K. Sartwell.
Council—I. S. Gleason S. Gorton, A. R. Armstrong, Carl Sease, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Barrett, L. Burlingame, R. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. B. Hamlin.
Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.
Auditors—W. Gilford, C. K. Sartwell, A. R. Armstrong.
Pound-masters—R. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Elections—S. Pattison.
Inspectors—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—A. T. Barden has already commenced preliminary operations for building his new brick block in Eldred.

—The Rew well flows fifteen or twenty barrels a day and is still being drilled, not having yet passed through the sand.

—Death, they say, pays all debts. If that is the case there will be a day when some of our subscribers can strike a balance.

—The Wild Cat well, near the Barnes farm, is down about 700 feet—not yet deep enough to indicate prospective results.

—The well on the Gallup farm is down some 1800 feet and drilling. We do not hear of any one getting excited over the prospects.

—The Tioga *Express* man offers a chromo to the first organ-grinder. We can see no object other than to steal the monkey.

—Hon. John Q. Cannon, member of Congress, from Utah; was a recent guest of Gen. Kane, at the village bearing the General's name.

—In the recent fire at Gillmor Coleman & Bell suffered a loss of $1,500 by the burning of their store, "Orlan" and partner have our sympathy.

—The total receipts of the late international pedestrian match in New York were $58,000, of which Rowell, the Englishman, got $18,000.

—The Cameron *Press* tells its readers to get their shot guns ready as lightning-rod and fruit-tree agents will soon be around. We can stand trees and lightning, but those terrible book and insurance agents!

—An exchange says: "By the bursting of kerosene lamps many lives have been sacrificed and even cities have been destroyed. A tablespoonful of salt in the oil will make it as non-explosive as water."

—Many of our exchanges are speaking warning words to parents who let their boys idle about public places of resort at night. It would be well for many in our own borough to look with greater care after the habit of their offspring.

—The 1st of May is rather an important day to smokers of tobacco, as the reduction of the tobacco tax then goes into effect, and it is to be presumed that there will be a perceptible improvement in the quality of the weed.

—We are glad to state that Warley Gifford, who has been on the sick list for some weeks past, is on the mend. Warley has had a severe tussle with rheumatism, but is likely to come out ahead. His many patrons and friends will be glad to see him again in his place of business, and probably will before long if nothing new turns up.

—In another column we publish the law in regard to the publication of borough and township statements. Those having these matters in charge will do well to govern themselves accordingly.

—About six inches of snow fell to-day, and we have concluded not to plant our garden for a few days yet. The "lap of Spring" will need to be enlarged if the old fellow insists on "lingering" much longer.

—Ira Gleason, Smethport's reliable harness maker, is getting up a fine stock of goods in his line. About next week he will tell his patrons through the columns of the MINER some facts which will be of interest to them.

—Work at the Fletcher well, Marvin Creek, has been suspended until a new engine can be procured, the old one being too small to do the work. General Hamar has gone to procure new machinery and work will soon begin again.

—"They have struck it at last!" exclaims the San Francisco *Post*. "They have found a tea in Paraguay that makes all the women beautiful and men honest!" There will be an immense demand for it among the women, but it is not so certain about the men.

—To-morrow evening Miss Anna Dickinson lectures at Wagner's Opera House, Bradford, under the auspices of the Bradford Bachelor's Club, "Limited." Her subject will be the "Platform and Stage," and no doubt the Bradford people will enjoy a huge literary treat.

—Joshua Davis, one of Kane's most enterprising business men, has recently purchased of Gen. Kane a lot adjoining the one on which his store now stands, and will build a brick on the new purchase this coming summer. Kane is picking up "right smart" of late, and we wish her people a continued and ever-increasing business growth.

—The Smethport schools will close next week Tuesday. Examinations are now in progress, and patrons are cordially invited to attend them. An especial invitation is extended to all parents and others interested to attend the examinations on Friday of this week and Tuesday of next week.

—Tuesday was "All Fools' Day" and we hear of many jokes perpetrated on the occasion. Even in quiet Smethport some such things occurred, but we are requested to keep mum on the subject, so of course we will. We will simply say that the horses did not seem much fatigued over the drive.

—A wreck of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. on Tuesday delayed the mails six or eight hours. We are so accustomed to these "delays" that no one is surprised at not getting mails oftener than once or twice a year. When trains on that road are not more than three days late, we think the management doing first rate.

—General Hamer contemplates, among other improvements, putting a mansard roof on the Bennett House. This would improve the appearance of the hotel very much besides adding considerable room to the upper portion of the house. Few public houses in the country are as large and convenient as this one now is, yet the proposed remodeling will add very much to its appearance and convenience.

—It was known that the late Marshall B. Champlain some time previous to his death duly made and executed a will. Since his death, however, no such document has been found, and a variety of speculation and comment is quietly but freely indulged. But perhaps the missing document may yet turn up all right. —*Wellsville Reporter.*

—The extension of the Foxburg narrow gauge to Bradford is now a fixed fact. Shippenville is the proposed terminus of the road, which is said to be only about forty miles, in a straight line, from Kane. The following is the board of officers: President, James Blakeslee; directors, James Blakeslee, H. M. McCray, A. W. Smiley, J. M. Guffey, E. M. Grant and F. H. Hall.

—The County Commissioners have finally concluded to levy taxes on the assessments originally returned by the assessors. The angry ones who were so much excited over the proposed "raise" can now sleep quietly for another year when the board of Commissioners will undoubtedly have more authority in the premises than they now have and will very likely take advantage of their privileges.

—We take pleasure in announcing that Prof. Peck, of Olean, is in town for the purpose of organizing a class in vocal music. He is a very successful teacher and his terms very liberal. We hope every lover of music will avail himself of this opportunity to become efficient in this much neglected accomplishment. Mr. Peck is stopping at the Bennett House where all who wish to consult with him may have an opportunity of doing so.

—On Tuesday last as the 'bus was going from the village to the morning train, loaded with passengers, among whom was General Kane, one of the axle-trees broke, near the residence of John Wendel, and the passengers were parcipitated upon the ground. General Kane was considerably stunned by the fall, and was at first thought to be seriously injured. Fortunately, however, the General was not so badly hurt but that he was able to get about again, though badly bruised and somewhat lame.

—All shortcomings in this week's paper may be attributed to the absence of Mr. Barbour, the editor, who started for the National Capitol bright and early Tuesday morning. He gave as his excuse for his departure thence that he had lived in that city of "magnificent distances" for some years and wished to make it a visit to renew old acquaintances. Of course we do not doubt his word in the matter, yet we did not "tumble" to the excuse altogether. We have a presentment that he is after a foreign mission—say to Germany, the appointment of Mr. White not being confirmed when he departed—still we would not state this as a fact. Our suspicions are based on the fact that he speaks the German language quite fluently at times—especially when excited. It has been noticed particularly when putting up stove pipe in the fall of the year. He was never profane, but such command of sauer-kraut language as he possesses is astonishing. White is now confirmed, however, so Barbour may as well commence talking English again.

—Soldiers receiving pensions will be interested in the announcement that the Commissioner of that bureau will be ready to begin paying arrears of pensions on the 20th inst. It is presumed that the greater number of those entitled to back pension under the new law have already made application for the same. If they have not, it will be well for them to do so at once.

—Sam. Rockwell led an ox into town the other day which weighed 1950 pounds. It was a handsome creature and only seven years old. He lately purchased the animal of Daniel Gallup, who raised it. Sam. says he will kill the bovine and supply the oil country with beef during the coming season. Rockwell will not have anything about his premises larger than himself, and every one who saw the ox had an idea that it was a few pounds heavier than its owner.

—The Cigar store of Andrew Reilly is one of the most attractive ones of the kind in the State. Mr. Reilly has just returned from Philadelphia where he purchased a very large stock of Cigars and tobacco. We are glad to know that his wholesale as well as retail trade is increasing rapidly. Some thirty thousand cigars were sold in the neighboring townships of Bradford and Otto this week thus far. Call and examine his goods and become satisfied as to the excellence of his goods.

—The Postoffice department has issued the following circular: Owing to the rapid increase in mails and the establishment of many new post-offices throughout the country, this department finds it necessary, in order to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing particularly over the trunk lines of railroad, to request the public that in all cases the name of the county as well as the postoffice and State, be subscribed upon letters, newspapers and other matter forwarded by mail.

—From reports it is manifest that an effort will be made by the farmers to raise the largest crops ever harvested in the State. Especially are arrangements being made to plant unusually large areas of corn and potatoes—two of the most profitable crops raised, when the season is favorable. The farmers of this State are awakening to a spirit of competition with the planters of the west to supply the eastern markets, which, no doubt, they can do to their own profit. An unusually large area of tobacco will also be planted, which is becoming one of the leading agricultural products in some sections.

—About the 12th of last October, a young man, aged about twenty years, light complexion, height about five feet nine inches, wearing glasses, was rolling spectacles in town. He was formerly from Thomaston, Maine, and was named David Lane. Since that time nothing has been heard, by his friends, from the young man, and for the past two weeks his father has been searching this section to discover some trace of him, but without success. If this should meet the eye of any one who can give any information as to the young man's whereabouts, they will confer a lasting favor by communicating to Robert Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa. Exchanges who will help an old man, please copy.—*Tidioute News.*

The Enlarged "Era."

On Monday last the Bradford Daily *Era* was enlarged to nine columns to the page and otherwise improved in appearance and make-up. It is now one of the handsomest papers in the country and will compare favorably with any of the papers in the larger cities. The new managers are making that paper first-class in every particular, and one worthy of the most liberal patronage. Bradford is able to support a No. 1 paper, and we are pleased to know that the *Era* is so well sustained. We wish it a continued prosperity.

Cole Creek.

Cole Creek is booming! The new strike at the Geary well has had the effect of making things lively in that neighborhood. Although not completed, enough oil has been found to convince people that the well will be a paying one and that oil in abundance exists this side of the "ridge." A "city" is being laid out, and leases for building purposes are in great demand and readily disposed of at one dollar a foot for a year. People from all parts of the country are flocking into this new eldorado and everything bids fair for lively times in that vicinity this season. Many of the farmers, heretofore in almost destitute circumstances, are selling off a portion or the whole of their land at large prices, and will gain a competence through the agency of this new development.

School Entertainment.

The students of the Smethport High School will give a public exhibition at the Academy on Wednesday evening, April 16th. The exercises will consist of orations, declamations, essays, dramas, &c., and will be one of the finest entertainments of this character ever witnessed in this village. The proceeds of the exhibition will be used for procuring matting and an organ for the school room—a most laudable object indeed. No pains are being spared by the pupils to make this event one worthy the patronage of the public, and it is safe to say that those who attend will enjoy a rare treat. In consideration of the object for which the entertainment is gotten up, every one who has the welfare of his children and the schools at heart, should attend. We bespeak for it a general attendance of our town's people.

Select School.

Prof. Bartholomew will open a select school in the Smethport Academy on the 28th inst. The course of instruction will be suited to all classes, and a normal class for the especial benefit of those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching will be organized in connection with the school. For terms of tuition, &c., we refer those interested to the advertisement in this week's paper headed the "Smethport Academy." Prof. Bartholomew has proven himself a most thorough and efficient teacher, and we are certain no better instructor will be found anywhere. Those desiring to teach the coming summer will find it to their interest to attend the select school about to be opened. To go elsewhere for this preparation would be folly, as Prof. Bartholomew is an acknowledged instructor of the highest order.

WHAT THE [illegible] WILL DO FOR [illegible]

[illegible] Township, [illegible] Clay [illegible] Passing [illegible] the Assessors.

A [illegible] regard to the acquirements of [illegible] reference to the publication of borough and township accounts by the auditors, the Johnstown *Tribune* has given the subject careful consideration, and says that the law plainly requires the auditors of the several boroughs and townships to publish a statement of their accounts respectively at the close of each fiscal year, which, previous to 1876, was in June. We so stated in previous years, but there were persons, and lawyers, too, who had not given the subject a moment's attention, who argued that the law did not require any publication other than a written statement posted up in the borough or township. A case was tried in Northumberland county, involving a neglect of auditors to publish in the papers, and after a thorough examination the court decided against the auditors and fined them $20 each. In Allegheny county a like case was tried with a similar result. It was all along clear to us that publication in the papers was necessary. The reason why people thought a publication by written or printed statement put up in the borough or township was a sufficient compliance with the law was because the act of 1874 so stated, but the proviso to the act says as follows:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law, which *requires* annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, to be advertised in the weekly papers of the county."

From this it is clear that the written or printed statement to put up in the borough or township is a publication in addition to the publication in the newspapers, for if it were not so the act itself would be practically of no effect. Several laws have been passed upon the subject since 1874, and the whole of them sum up thus:

I. The auditors are required in each township and borough to settle the accounts thereof, and to publish the same not only in newspapers, but also by written or printed statements put up in the most public places in the boroughs and townships, as soon after the close of the fiscal year (which is on the first Monday in April) as possible.

II. If the borough or township is in debt, it must be included in the statement, together with the valuation of property, etc., and published in at least two papers, and embraced in the written or printed statement also.

III. It is necessary that the auditors of the respective boroughs and townships should settle the accounts as they are in duty bound to do, and have them published as the law directs. Where the borough or township has no indebtedness neglect to publish incurs a fine of $20; but if the borough be in debt the neglect incurs a fine of $1,000.

IV. The fine imposed by law is recoverable by a suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any taxpaying citizen of the same, and the school treasury of said district.

Bradford our Objective Point.

Many of our most intelligent citizens have given the project of a narrow guage road to Bradford serious consideration, and all agree in the entire feasibility and the certainty of its being a financial success. Perhaps never in the history of the oil regions was such a tempting incentive to railroad enterprise presented. Inactivity at such a time seems almost like criminal negligence. We have the history of narrow guage roads before us to prove that such undertakings when carried out with a proper understanding of the nature of the country to be traversed, the resources to be developed and the prospects of local and through traffic have invariably proven wonderfully successful enterprises. Bradford has two narrow guage roads depending almost entirely upon local traffic, whose earnings the first year paid the cost of construction and complete equipment with rolling stock. Nearly every train over them is loaded with passengers and freight until the stranger wonders that the roads do not declare a dividend of fifty per cent. semi-annually. Narrow guage roads are run very cheaply. The construction, engines and cars cost but a fraction of the expense incurred by roads of standard guage. Less men are required to operate the line and everything conspires to render them peculiarly suited to the needs of the oil country.

So much on the score of economy and utility, but these of course are but secondary factors in the enterprise. The first consideration is the nature of the country through which the road has to run, and the patronage necessary to sustain it. We have hereto fore shown the most practicable route as projected, and nearly every one knows the general details; that the main line will start from Shippenville, the terminus of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion railroad, through Forrest county, and thence eastwardly to Kane, in McKean, on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, whence the route to Bradford is easy and direct. Thus the two great centres of the oil country will be directly connected, which is of itself enough to insure the success of the enterprise. A connecting link between the northern and southern fields is a necessity and will be of great advantage to the whole region. Furthermore, the country through which the line is drawn is very rich in natural wealth, presenting a marked contrast to the sterile hills traversed by other roads in the region. In addition indications point to its becoming the future oil field, a land that shall blossom as the rose with new derricks (by a bold hyperbole.) We are glad to know that our southern neighbors have taken hold of the matter and seem to be working in earnest for its accomplishment.—*Derrick.*

Why "We Do It."

We offer you PAREMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND because we *know* it will cure you. We are tired of seeing that sad, dispirited air, tired of seeing you suffer so when you have only to use the Compound to find speedy relief. We know that this disease, Dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for years, embittering your life and leading to an early decline.—Then secure the Compound and be once more restored to life and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottle, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. 20-4t

—A conceited young man, in talking with an aged clergyman, said, with a most dogmatic air: "I will never believe anything which I cannot [illegible]." The old clergyman [illegible] "Then, young man, [illegible] your mind will [illegible]."

TRAGEDY AT STATE LINE.

[illegible] The Coroner Empanels a Jury [illegible] the Accused [illegible]

On Friday morning last Morley Wagner and James Doyle [illegible] Millard the latter employed at the same place in scooping and [illegible] logs got into a dispute which ended in the capsizing of one of the skiffs occupied by Wagner and the drowning of the latter. It appears that there were two small boats about the mill, but on Friday, the day of the casualty, the work of Doyle required the use of both and he was assured by one of the employees that he could have them. Wagner was not aware of the privilege granted Doyle and at the beginning of the day's labor the former took one of the boats and started up the river for some purpose. Doyle returned from the boom to the mill to get a pike-lever when he saw Wagner rowing up the stream. Doyle demanded the boat saying that he would need it for work on the booms, but Wagner paid no attention, doubtless supposing that it was simply an attempt of Doyle to deprive him of its use to satisfy, if possible, the ill-feeling which he was conscious existed between them, for they had not been on agreeable terms for some time past. Wagner told Doyle in a sneering way that he could have the boat if he could get it. This aroused the anger of Doyle and he jumped into the boat he had mused and started in pursuit of Wagner. The latter, seeing the course of Doyle, immediately stopped rowing, and when Doyle came down close enough to him with one of the oars he splashed water on Wagner, and Wagner in return unshipped one of his oars and dashed water on Doyle. The latter, when within a proper distance, jumped into the skiff occupied by Wagner. By this time high words were passing between the two men. They raised their oars and each threatened to strike the other. A short scuffle followed, during which they capsized the vessel, and Wagner either fell or was thrown into the river. Doyle swam to the left shore and Wagner struggled about the water for a short time endeavoring to reach the boat. He failed in this attempt, however, and disappeared and reappeared several times. Doyle, after reaching the river bank, took off his boots and plunged into the stream again and brought out one of the boats. By this time Doyle became alarmed, and, with several other persons who saw the struggle, went to the rescue of the drowning man. Doyle took a pike pole and attempted to help the man. Realizing that probably life was gone, in his excited state, Doyle exclaimed, "Oh, my God, what have I done?" Wagner's body was taken ashore and efforts made to resuscitate him, while a man hastened to Eldred and summoned Dr. Guthrie. However, Henry Wagner was beyond revival, and nothing of course could be done even when the physician did arrive.

The following day Coroner Blair was notified of the matter, and proceeded to State Line depot, where, after empaneling a jury, the testimony of James Doyle, and six other witnesses' testimony was taken. After hearing the evidence and some deliberation, the jury found a verdict to the effect that James Doyle was the cause of Henry Wagner's death. A warrant was subsequently issued, and on Sunday morning Doyle was arrested in the neighborhood of Eldred and taken to the county jail at Smethport.

SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.

A Duke Centre Man's Name Used to Defraud a New York Merchant.

On the 9th of January last there arrived from New York, at the depot of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, this city, nine cases of house furnishing goods, nine cases of boots and shoes, three trunks and several boxes of dry goods, consigned to Charles Duke, Williamsport. On the following day Mr. Duke had the goods hauled to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad freight office, where they were invoiced to E. Reed, Elmira, N. Y. Yesterday a New York detective arrived here in search of Mr. Duke, who it seems had purchased these goods, valued at over six thousand dollars, on credit, by representing that he was Charles Duke, of Duke Center, McKean county, a gentleman of excellent standing in society and the mercantile community. The alleged swindler represented that he was largely interested in the pipe line company, and wanted these goods for the men in the company's employ. The detective is in Elmira to-day, but as the rogue has had plenty of time to dispose of his goods and change his field of operations, he (the detective) will probably return to New York empty handed. According to the detective, the man that attended to the goods after their arrival here, was the person that purchased and had them shipped here from New York.—*Williamsport Gazette.*

An Egg Story.

A young merchant at Waverly, Iowa, when packing eggs about a year ago for shipment to the East, wrote his name and address on one, with the request that the person to whom it finally came would write and advise him of the fact. In due course came the letter from a young lady in New York; it was acknowledged, a correspondence sprung up, photographs were exchanged, and the merchant is coming to New York soon to take home the young lady as his wife. As a matter of gratitude they will suck eggs for the rest of their lives.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price, 50 cents per box; sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist. 20-4t.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever,"

That "thing of beauty" is *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* and in every household where tried, it has proven itself a thing of beauty that will last "forever." It has [illegible] that beautiful young [illegible] who need it, the remedy and direction [illegible] the simple remedy by which he was [illegible] sufferers are going to profit by the advertisement [illegible] JOHN H. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 19-4t

DIED.

KINNEY.—At Austin, March 4, 1879, Ireland son of A. S. and [illegible] Kinney.

[illegible] to the final rest,
But of it was [illegible] when he loved it so;
To answer, "Our Father Knows Best."

LEGAL.

Take Notice

That A. Hamar has applied to the Court of the Quarter sessions of the Peace of McKean county for the transfer to him of the license formerly given to William Haskill and afterwards transferred to John Urquhart to keep a hotel in the building known as the Bennett House, in Smethport Borough.

Application for Transfer of Wholesale License of H. W. Rice of Eldred to Wm. H. Bradley. Filed March 20, 1879.

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Clerk.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to Hon. H. W. Williams, President Judge of the Courts of McKean county, at the next April term of court of said county, for a charter to incorporate the First Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Eldred in said county, as required by act of Assembly.

E. R. MAYO,
Att'y for Applicants.

Eldred, Pa., March 18, 1879. 19-3t.

Notice.

William Cummings } Common Pleas No. 59
vs } June T. 1874, E. D. No.
Charles Pendleton } 178 Feb'y Term, 1879.

Having been appointed auditor to distribute the money arising from the sale on the above writ, I hereby notify all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Friday, April 4, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock P. m. of said day, at which time and place they may be present if they see proper.

EDWARD McSWEENY.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb'y 28, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, March 24, 1879, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List.

ADJOURNED TERM, COMMENCING APRIL 14, 1879.

Mallisa A Snyder and C W Snyder her husband vs. C Smith and H K Barden.....issue
W J Ingalsa vs. P A Templeton.....ejectment
Lavina A Hall vs. Wm & K McCullough.....ej't'm't
John J Ridgway vs. F A Arnold, E W Simpson, Leroy Lyman and Thomas King.....ejectment
David DeGolier and wife vs. Emery Patterson & Co.....ejectment
L H Dolley vs A Acre and W R wetmore.....repl'n
Emiline Curtis by her next friend vs. Jared Curtis.....delivereta.
S T McDowell & Co. vs. M. A. Sprague, H F Barbour et al. vs. H Hamlin and W Y McCoy...debt
P H Abbott use of Ex'rs of A N Taylor, dec'd, vs Bradford Township.....assumpsit
Jos Post vs Jas S Rook and S C Rhodes.....ejectm't
Sullivan B Foster vs. David E. and William E Foster.....ejectment
Pauline L Crooker, executrix of the estate of G D H Crooker, dec'd vs L C Blakeslee.....ejectm't
Thomas Chattle vs. E T F Valentine.....trespass
W E Breckfeller and David B Porter vs. Rook, Rook & Co.....case
Henry E and Mary E Hazzard for use of Mary A Hazzard vs Russ and Jeff. Buchanan.....ej't'm't
John H Holcomb vs E K Abbott.....ejectment
Granger & Co vs T Chadwick.....appeal
Prall & Co vs Hutchinson & Morris.....assumpsit
P Tennell & Co vs P Worsley.....assumpsit
Bradford Oil Co. vs Wm C Freeman.....covenant
Widow and Heirs-at-Law of Jas F Clark, dec'd, vs. executors, widow, heirs-at-law and devisees of A N Taylor, deceased.....ejectment
George B Lyon vs The Ocean, Bradford & Warren Railroad.....case
Emeline Curtis by next friend vs Jared Curtis.....ejectment
J K Stull vs. George Byron.....trespass
William W Brooks vs Ray Cook et al.....ej't'm't

ARGUMENT LIST.

Dick & Church vs W H Clark.....motion
Walter B Roberts & Edw'd J Bayston.....motion
W F Rook et al. vs T. W Fisheret al.....demurrer
R T Hazzard vs Carr & Cary.....
In the matter of F H Storrs.....com. in lunacy
Use of John Norris vs O S Shedd.....motion
W A Huff for use vs John Benner, def't, and John G Alexander and Abram Fulton.....rule
Howe & Cook vs E A Corbett & Co.....motion
J H Mitchell & Co vs Phillips & Borcher...mot'n
R W Rawn vs E W Evans.....motion
Perrine & Weber vs Max Block.....motion
Jno Kling et al vs O. R. & W. R'y Co.....certiorari
H F Goodrich & Co vs The Bradford Boro'...motion
C J Lane and James Brown as C J Lane & Co. vs. N. Perry.....rule
Howe & Cook vs. G W Hicks.....rule
R F Parson vs. Samuel Hepp.....motion

BUSINESS LOCAL.

"In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Love."

Rather, he should turn his fancy to the thought of how best to cleanse his blood and brace up his enfeebled system for the summer's campaign. He should be using PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, the greatest medicine of the age. Price, $1.00 per bottle; sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport. 20-4t

"NERVOUS AND BILIOUS."

Nervous and bilious diseases are very prevalent now-days, and cause a great deal of unhappiness, though they may be remedied by taking Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. His Cough Honey cures all coughs and his Golden Relief all pains.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 140 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 13-9t eow26t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to Radically Cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, (Gravel), Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Box. Vandell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 16-3t 9m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. b11-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Those wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 19-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

FOR

DROPSY.

I never shall

Forget the first Dose.

PROVIDENCE, [illegible]

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen to more than twice my natural size around the body. I had tried all remedies (so called), but they did not reach the cause. I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, which Mr. Clark, the apothecary, recommended very highly. It has done me more good than all I have taken, and all I can say is, that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON HOEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE

Cured me when the

DOCTORS FAILED.

CINCINNATI, O., Apr. 26, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so.

Yours truly, ERNEST DURIGAN,
Residence, 61 Race Street;
Place of business, 22 Central Ave.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

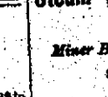
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

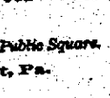
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re-TRADE MARK.



commended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, diseases of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.



Before Taking After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg, Pa., sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15-43-1y

Miscellaneous Cards.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 26, 1878.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 26, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

(v15-n16 tf.)

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Indestructible Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label

All Sorts.

It is noticed that picnic lemonade is made without lemon-aid.

Every body has seen a house with wings, and also a house fly.

In France there is a society for the prevention of the abuse of tobacco.

A Western girl likes to make bread, it leans her hands so beautifully.

Gen. Grant will return to the United States next spring by the way of India.

Texas has more miles of railroad being constructed than all the rest of the Union.

Elopement, marriage, twins and divorce have happened to an Indiana girl within a year.

For a daylight wedding, the bridegroom still arrays himself in lavender pants.

A voice from Paris hints that dresses should no longer be clinging but bouffants.

A baby, according to the French, is an angel, whose wings decrease as its legs lengthen.

The Nihilists in Russia show their contempt for religion by smoking cigarettes in cathedrals and churches.

It will never do to let women vote. They would die before election day, trying to find out the color of the other party's new ballots.

Troy has a police justice who is dangerous when drunk. He threw six beer glasses and a mustard cup at his bar-room companions.

You might as well try to squelch an Irishman's love of country as undertake to convince a young mother that her babe isn't "forward for its age."

Peach brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage-stamps; so when you see the next drunken man, don't lay it to whisky. He may have just mailed a letter.

Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. They were first brought to England about 1538, and to France about 1570.

The Graphic makes this cowardly remark: "When Emerson recklessly wrote 'Every natural action is graceful,' had he ever seen an angry woman throw a stone at a cow?"

An old maid up town, being asked why she had never married, replied that she had never yet seen the man for whom she was willing to get up three meals a day for forty years.

The Athens Archæological Society is in treaty for buying up the houses on the site of the Temple of Delphi, and transferring the village to a short distance off. Excavations will then be undertaken.

"Why are the men of genius so often bachelors?" asked Miss Kate Sanborn. As genius is merely another name for excellent common-sense, any answer is apt to make the married man look bad by contrast.

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native land to this asylum of the free. "Well, yes, I got my foot in 'em once, in the old country," was the reply.

In overhauling a book of maxims recently, a young man was struck with this one: "Love, if you would be loved." He tried it on, and got kicked. A headful of discretion is better than all the maxims ever printed.

A drum major who executed the double-quick movement in the rear during one of the engagements of the late war, afterward queried the charge of cowardice with the remark, "I'd rather be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen minutes."

Cherry rum refuse thrown in the yard of a Bangor woman was eaten by turkeys that apparently died from the effects. After being plucked they were thrown into a heap on the grass. On the next morning they were found walking around the yard in undress.

"Is there anything that will make grain come up quick?" asked the gentleman farmer of the old husbandman. "Well, no, I don't know of nothin' that'll do it," was the genial old fellow's reply, "unless it's crows." Then the gentleman farmer wanted to know where he could get some.

Argo once confidently announced that a big comet that was approaching the earth would not destroy it. "How do you know?" he was asked. "I don't," he replied; "but in either case I am safe. If it does not knock the world to pieces, I shall be considered a prophet; if it does, they can't blow me up in the newspapers."

A little three year old girl volunteered to say grace at the table, and did so as follows: "Oh, Lord, bress the things we eat; bress mamma and papa and gamma and gampa"—and here, casting her eyes to her grandpa in the next seat she discovered that he was smiling, the little one closed her prayer by saying: 'Behave yourself, gampa'—for Christ's sake, amen."

At the close of his life Lord North was afflicted with total loss of sight. At Bath he met Colonel Barre, who had been his warm opponent in the House of Commons, and who was also blind. On being introduced to each other Lord North said, "Colonel, you and I have often been at variance; but I believe there are no people in the world who, after all, would be more glad to see each other."

A. G. Hathaway, of Addison, had a hen imprisoned in a small space four inches wide, where she remained at least nineteen days with no possible chance to get anything to eat. Yet in one-half hour after release she fought another hen with considerable vigor. It would seem to many incredible, but it is a positive fact, of which conclusive evidence can be given.

Forty years ago the only college in the world, it is stated, which admitted women was in Oberlin, Ohio, and not a woman graduate there was allowed to read her own essay. Now, there are not only Vassar and Wellesley, and Smith colleges, but a number of other colleges which accept co-education, and in them all, including Oberlin, the "girl graduate" delivers her own oration, or reads her own essay, and the question is not even asked whether it is proper.

An eminent Boston physician has found in the juice of the milkweed a remedy for suppurating wounds. The time of healing varied from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; but in each instance new skin formed completely across. He states that the only essential point is to dry the wounded surface thoroughly and gently with blotting paper before applying the milkweed juice. After the juice is applied, and while the healing is in progress, a piece of blotting paper is used to cover the surface.

The oleomargarine question is agitating English farmers, produce-dealers and magistrates. The English name for the compound is "butterine," which seems to be more appropriate than its polisyllable designation here. A Liverpool dealer was prosecuted for selling it as butter, and the borough analyst reported that the sample submitted to him by the police was "perfectly clean and wholesome, and was a good substitute for butter." The defendant, however, was held to have infringed the law by selling it under a wrong name, and was fined in a small amount, and ordered to pay the costs.

Marriage Fees.

An honest-faced stranger called on Squire Jones not long since and asked what his fee was for joining a couple in marriage.

"The fee is two dollars if you come here," said the justice.

"Let's see," mused the youth as he pulled out his money, "there's three dollars for a bedstead, eight dollars for a second-hand stove, two dollars for dishes, two dollars to run the house on, and—and that's every blamed cent!"

"So you are short!" queried the Squire.

"That's my pile," said the young man; "but I'll knock the two dollars off for dishes and give it to you, for I'm bound to be harnessed to my girl this week if we have to bile 'taters in the tea-pot!"

Learn Something.

A young man stepped into the office of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill not long since and asked for work.

"What can you do?" asked the president.

"I don't know," said the young man.

"Have you a trade?"

"No, sir."

"Where did you come from?"

"From Pennsylvania."

"Are you a German?"

"No, sir; I am an American."

"If you were a German, or an Irishman, or a Frenchman, I could set you to work, because you would know how to do something, but Americans don't know anything about practical business."

This reply may not apply to all Americans, but it is lamentably true to a great extent. In Germany the boy is brought up where he sees something done, and has some idea of doing it. Very few Irishmen or Germans but know how to turn over a few rods of ground and raise something upon it. Most of them have some idea of mechanical operations, the production and uses of material and of tools.

It is those born in America who are ignorant and idle. It is the false notion that a man does not need to labor, or that he can get his living by his wits, that causes a large part of our idleness and distress. Begin at once to learn something; no matter your age, learn some practical pursuit at once. So the Scientific American advises.

The Penniless Man.

Blessed is the man who is penniless, for he is never stricken—for a dollar. The deadhead annoyeth him not, neither is he pursued by the book agent. He is not grasped by the lightning-rod seller. The lunch fiend turneth away from him. The trinket vender passeth him by. He is not asked to invest in church lotteries. He hath no friends to "treat;" he is poor and hath no enemies. When he riseth in the morning his stomach is not rebellious from overfeeding, neither does he clink and say, "How shall I get rid of those dimes?" When he eateth he is not vexed by a multitude of dishes. His lands will never take unto them wings, neither will the fire devour his water lots.

He is not perplexed about taxes, neither careth he for the rise in lumber. He hath no ties for money, therefore, careth not to demonetize; nevertheless a dime will he not refuse, nor turn away from a five center. Yea, a gerkin will he relish, and storm the outworks of a steel-clad biscuit. He loveth none but himself; he is selfish; yea, fond of fish, clams and chowder, oysters raw and lobsters in vinegar will he not despise. He maketh his lair in a bar-room; he squatteth on a keg while it is day, and sleepeth in a barrel at night. Where scent of whiskey is, there he is found; he snuffeth the lunch with frenzy, and crieth ha! ha! at the chink of glasses. He liveth like a ringtailed Modoc, and dieth like a spotted Jehoshaphat.

Little Eva's Lost Brother.

During the long run of "Uncle Tom" in an Eastern city, says the Philadelphia Press, the family of the gentle Eva went to housekeeping, and during the occupation of the elder forces a small boy—brother of Eva (the Eva on this occasion being Miss Lulu Prior)—strayed away and was lost in the strange city. Moving was suspended and hunting commenced, but the child was not found. Audiences must not be disappointed, however, and so the poor little sister was forced to array herself for her part, wash off the tears and try and forget that her little brother was lost. But during the evening the runaway was found, and the parents, to relieve their little daughter's mind, took him directly to the theatre.

The death scene of Eva was on. Topsy, with her apron on her head, crouched on the floor. Seeing out of a corner the recovered youth, Topsy said in a whisper, "Hold your Nebuchadnezzar up."

Eva lay on the couch—St Clair bent over her with the question:

"What do you say, Eva darling?" To which the dying child was only to reply: "Love—joy—peace," and fall back dead upon the pillow.

Just as Eva raised her head feebly, lifted her hand and commenced the broken sentence, she spied the refound brother. With a cry of joy she extended her little arms towards him and broke out:

"Oh, see—see, he's found! he's there, and I never thought to see my little brother again!" Then recollecting her part, she gave a great gulp of fright, fell back spasmodically to the studied words and cried out, "Love—joy—peace!" and dropped her head upon the pillow.

The scene was never more affecting—sobs were heard on all sides. The speech was so heartfelt that the audience felt sure it was part of the play—that the dying Eva was supposed to have a vision of a lost brother, waiting on the mystic shore.

A Race of Vagrants.

The countless dogs of Constantinople are under the protection of the general public, but, being pronounced unclean animals by the Koran, are not allowed to enter the Turkish houses, and are consequently without masters. They, therefore, form a great free vagabond republic, collarless, nameless houseless and lawless. The street is their abode; there they dig little dens, where they sleep, eat, are born, brought up, and die; and no one, at least in Stamboul, ever thinks of disturbing their occupations or their repose. They are masters of the public highways. In our cities it is the dog that makes way for the horseman or foot passenger. There it is the people, the horses, the camels, the donkeys, that make way for the dogs. They are lazy animals, and sleep most of the time; neither rain, snow, heat nor cold disturbs them. They wake when they are hungry, not before, and sleep almost always in the same spots. The canine population is divided in quarters or wards. Every quarter, every street is inhabited or rather possessed by a certain number of dogs, who never go away from it, and never allow strangers to reside in it. They exercise a sort of service of police. Woe to any dog of another quarter who, pushed by hunger, shall risk himself within the territory of his neighbors! A crowd of curs fall upon him at once; and, if they catch him, they chase him as far as his own domain—that is, to the confines of it, for the enemy's country is ever feared and respected. So fierce are these engagements, and so numerous, that many of their number are reduced to a pitiable condition—crippled, with broken tails, one-eyed and scarred. As for the tail, it may be said to be an immense luxury; for it is rare for a Constantinople dog to wear his tail entire for more than two months of public life. Yet, notwithstanding their ugliness, laziness and perpetual howlings, the Turks love these dogs, and would not banish them if they could.

LEGAL.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE VENDERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandise, restaurants and billiard tables in McKean County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other license taxes, for the year 1879, as follows, to wit:

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

Class.		Rate.
14	Charles Taylor	$ 7 75
14	James Cranston	7 75
14	Theron Cooper	7 75
14	A M Gillett	7 75

BRADFORD CITY.

13	Himan Cohn	10 75
13	L Heimann & Co	10 75
13	Parke Bros.	10 75
13	H T Hayward	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co. Limited	10 75
14	Wm Freiberg	7 75
14	George A Simons	7 75
14	J B Nesmith	7 75
14	J F Bircher	10 75
14	J N Brown	7 75
14	J C Tuller	7 75
14	John Evans	7 75
14	G G Bennett	7 75
14	C W Hill	7 75
14	Babcock & Davis	7 75
14	McElroy Bros	7 75
14	John Ley	7 75
14	M Wilbur	7 75
14	Owen McCort	7 75
14	Lewis Atkins	7 75
14	Flemming & Co	7 75
14	Colash Hall	7 75
14	E W Benjamin	7 75
14	J G Hughes	7 75
14	George Wyman	7 75
14	L M Stevens	7 75
14	T O'Donnel & Son	7 75
14	E J Farnum	7 75
14	N J Bartley & Co	7 75
14	T C Flannigan	7 75
12	Willis & Smith	30 75
14	F A Carley	7 75
14	Greenwald & Co	7 75
14	L K Deaton	7 75
12	Applebee & Rogers	30 75
13	Robert Wright & Co	10 75
14	D N Voyle	7 75
14	Seigfried & Davis	7 75
14	T F Barrett	7 75
14	M M Griffith	7 75
14	A R Stewart	7 75
14	B Jacobs	7 75
14	Zook & Co	7 75
14	McDonald Bros	7 75
14	D F Murphy	7 75
14	H Sondheim	10 75
13	Hevenor Bros.	30 75
14	W A Hutchinson	7 75
14	Deyo & Reynolds	7 75
14	J W Isham	7 75
14	J Osboldsky	7 75
14	Brown & Friend	7 75
14	J H Doyo	7 75
14	J Stoublenaer	7 75
14	J M Place	7 75
14	Jos Kennedy	7 75
14	M C Kilbourn	7 75
10	Owen & Wilcox	30 75
13	DeForest Weld	10 75
13	R Rosenberg	30 75
14	J H Whitcomb	7 75
14	H Jarecki	7 75
13	A Simons	10 75
14	F P Wentworth & Co	7 75
14	Thompson & Wood	7 75
14	W K Nyle	7 75
14	Hubbard & Dewey	7 75
14	M Furzey	7 75
14	A Gallaud	7 75
14	T Kahn	7 75
14	H Levi	7 75
14	Dr. D. E. Matteson	7 75
14	L Luther	7 75
14	J B Smith & Co	7 75
14	H Chamberlain	7 75
14	A T Harrington	7 75
14	W C Bronson	7 75
14	J W Hatch	7 75
14	John Davis & Son	7 75
14	Charles Riebly	7 75
14	O Sovrens	7 75
14	F N Merrian	7 75
14	Carew & Fuller	7 75
14	J A Pierce	7 75
14	O P Scott	7 75
14	Rivar Herwald	7 75
14	W A Echelberger	7 75
14	Bodine & Walker	7 75
14	Phillip Nusbaum	7 75
14	Phillip Nusbaum	7 75
13	H C Tinker	10 75
14	Lockwood & Haggerty	7 75
14	Hoyt & Dickson	7 75
14	Barnes & Russel	7 75
14	A Crawford	7 75
14	A J Newcomb	7 75
14	Nathan Lazarus	7 75
13	A H Borchert	10 75
13	Hor hert, Daggett & Co	10 75
14	Fiskett & Co	7 75
13	P Ward	10 75
14	A DeGeiter	7 75
14	George E Baker	7 75
14	J Henderson	7 75
14	B Forst	7 75
14	F A Newell	7 75
14	A W Newell	7 75
14	Alex. Simpson	7 75
13	Joseph Moorhouse	10 75
13	L Emery, Jr	10 75
14	M H Lehman	7 75
14	George Burlingbof	7 75
13	C W Grant	10 75
14	White Bros	7 75
12	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	30 75
13	M Rustander	10 75
14	Solomon & Co	7 75
14	P Fengner	7 75
13	Mahl & Tiffany	10 75
13	H Tiffany	10 75
14	Hyslip Bros	7 75
13	Dick & Church	10 75
13	W & J Duke	10 75
14	S L Rowley & Co	7 75
14	W L Coburn	7 75
14	R T Morrell	7 75
14	J M McElroy	7 75
14	Bovard Sefang	7 75

Billiard Tables.

6 Tables	Zimpfer & Williams	60 75
3 Tables	Lewis & Marie	30 75
4 Tables	P E Applebee	60 75
3 Tables	Wm McCarthy	100 75
7 Tables	Geiss & Anderson	90 75

Restaurants.

Montgomery & Averill 7 75
Thomas Gallagan 7 75
Whisman Trimmer 7 75
A B Buckley 7 75

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

RED ROCK.

13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	E J. Mayer	7 75
14	E H Scott	7 75
14	Shreves & Graves	7 75
14	Graves & Shreves	7 75
14	A Gerwin	7 75
14	M T Holahan	7 75
14	James S White	7 75
14	Shean & Holt	7 75
14	J W Folwell	7 75
14	W H Fisher	7 75
14	H O Burt	7 75
14	Thomas Bashbaldt	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Rutherford & Smith	7 75

Billiard Tables.

5 tables	S P Cary	30 75
2 Tables	A Wiltse	30 75

GILLMOR CITY.

14	B Johnson	7 75
14	Higgins & Blodgett	7 75
14	A. M. Read	7 75
14	S Walker	7 75
14	Chauncey Root	7 75
14	Bennett & Mulkin	7 75
14	C F Mattocks	7 75
14	M Panino	7 75
14	Kretz & Ballinger	7 75
14	G W Matteson & Co	7 75
14	Coleman & Bell	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Frank Dana	60 75

DERRICK CITY.

14	O P Hobbs	7 75
14	W C Campbell	7 75
14	E Beaford	7 75
14	F S Lollis	7 75
14	H D Ingersoll	7 75
14	T Babb	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Shean & Holt	7 75
14	A F Jones & Co	7 75
14	C E Knight	7 75
14	M Deet	7 75
14	Skinner & Cobb	7 75

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Robt Young	60 75

SAWYER CITY.

13	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
13	Hurd & Davenport	10 75
14	E Esby	7 75
14	William Ogilvie	7 75
14	E A Jackson	7 75
14	Williams & Kilbury	10 75
14	Wheatfall, Stewart & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Mill Farr.	60 75

DALLAS CITY.

13	Rieker & Reynolds	10 75
13	Hurst & Davenport	10 75
14	S G Forman	7 75
13	Higgins & Blodgett	10 75
14	A T Palmer	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	Dye Brothers	7 75

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Jos. Shaffer	60 75

TUNA CREEK.

14	L J Parker	7 75

DABCOCK'S MILLS.

14	Towsen & Spicer	7 75
14	T S Towsen	7 75

CUSTER CITY.

14	J H Cracker	7 75
14	W W Sweeter	7 75
14	J Colburn	7 75
14	D F Fitzsimmons	7 75
14	S K Smith	7 75
14	Newton Bros	7 75
14	E Mogey	7 75
14	W L Collett	7 75
14	I E Hopkins	7 75
14	G R Churchill	7 75
14	G A Aldrich & Co	7 75
14	S Blackney	7 75
14	Pierce & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

4 Tables	—— Pomeroy	60 75

Restaurants.

L H Carrington 5 75

BRIDGLEH.

14	Wilson & Wilbur	7 75
14	W V Smith	7 75

CERES TOWNSHIP.

14	Lemis & Watson	7 75
14	J H Gleason	7 75
14	P A Raymond & Co	7 75
14	F E Tull	7 75

LEGAL.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP.

13	D C Young—Limited	10 75
14	wm. Mulvany	7 75
14	Hoyle & Howell	7 75
14	R D Austin	7 75
14	A R Bowley	7 75
14	J smith	7 75
14	G w Strong	7 75
14	G W Strong	7 75
14	Strong & Co	7 75
14	Harmon & Stevens	7 75
14	W A Young	7 75
14	Lasure & Bowley	7 75
14	W H Archibald & Co	7 75
14	Joseph & Bernberg	7 75
14	E W Doane	7 75
14	E D Goss	7 75
14	Graves & Mullin	7 75
14	G C Driesbach	7 75
14	Joseph Bailey	7 75
14	H C Rice—Larrabee	7 75
14	E E Rutherford	7 75
14	W H Hanson—Larrabee	7 75
14	M E Bard & Co	7 75
14	G w Colegrove	7 75
14	Coats Bros	7 75
14	Fisher & wolcott	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	30 75
13	Barden & Roberts	10 75
14	F P Carter	7 75
14	J S Hicks	7 75
14	S Vaughan	7 75
14	C B Jackson	7 75
14	Alfred Hockley	7 75
14	Huffman & Dalrymple	7 75
14	G Evans	7 75
14	A M Benton & Co	7 75

HAYMAKER CITY.

13	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	H D Ault	7 75
14	Withey & Sawyer	7 75
14	Carman & Cashner	7 75
14	Miller & Lauffer	7 75
14	O C Edwards	7 75
14	S S Ross & Son	7 75
14	C Hite	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	J C Dewitt	60 75
1 Table	E Dolan	30 75

KENDALL BOROUGH

14	W N Hanna	7 75
13	Wm Mallory Jr	10 75
14	Thomas Young	7 75
14	E S Benson	7 75
14	M H Schmuits	10 75
14	M H Schmuits	7 75
14	O B Langworthy	7 75
14	J M Bonstain	7 75
14	Sewe, Cobb & Co	7 75
14	Eugene Buck	7 75
14	Noy Clark	7 75
14	C H Whelon	7 75
14	Appleton & Fisher	10 75
14	C W Sharp	7 75
14	F W Abbott	10 75
14	Nick Weis	7 75
14	Jas. Koyer	7 75
14	A W Haskell	7 75
14	T H Boyce	7 75
14	J H Butler	7 75
14	J E Smith	7 75
14	D Dorocher	7 75
14	E D Dodge	7 75
14	Andrews & Morgan	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	J w Sherman	7 75
14	R Gibson & Co	7 75
14	A J Mitchell	7 75
14	Joseph Hemsinger	7 75
14	J W winner	7 75
14	C K Brown	7 75
14	O F Spencer	7 75
14	J Mosher	7 75
14	Allison & Co	7 75
14	Flynn Bros.	7 75
14	D Levi	7 75
14	George Levi	7 75

Restaurants.

W L Brown 7 75
G W Kimball 7 75

Billiard Tables.

6 Tables	Abbey & Gunn	60 75

KEATING TOWNSHIP.

FRISBEE.

14	T R Frisbee	7 75

FARMERS VALLEY.

14	A J Otto	7 75
14	F C Olds & Co	7 75
14	Erwin Schott	7 75
14	Mart Heinlein	7 75

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

13	Arnold, McDowell & Co.	10 75
14	Ballis Bros.	7 75
14	C A Dodge	7 75
14	Dr. F W Bogarth	7 75
14	B C Gallup	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	D P Slear	7 75
14	Root & Keating	7 75
14	Gentry & Camp	7 75
14	Dairymple & Bard	10 75
14	A Carlson	7 75
14	H H Dolley & Co	10 75
14	L L Lillibridge	7 75
14	Hooker Bros	7 75
14	M A Lillibridge	7 75

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

BIG SHANTY.

14	A J W Bassel	7 75

BUTTSVILLE.

12	James E Betts Jr	30 75

LEWIS RUN.

14	D Y R Foster & Bro	7 75
14	W G Butler	7 75

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

14	W J Colegrove & Son	7 75

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

RUSH CENTER.

14	Frendal & Pettit	7 75
14	Wm Harbert	7 75
14	Weaver & Williams	7 75
14	T Walker	7 75
14	J O Johnston	7 75
14	Hoffman & Dalrymple	7 75
14	S M Fletcher	7 75
14	H C Stevens	7 75
14	Jacob Schloss	7 75
14	H T Elliott	7 75
14	K Fulmer	7 75
14	S M Gridley	7 75
14	James Kuyer	7 75
14	B Fisher & Co	7 75
14	C S Parker	7 75
14	Meader & Schwar	7 75
14	E E Carson	7 75
14	G M Barbour	7 75
14	Frederick Wunschel	7 75
14	John Jonge	7 75
14	A Greenthal	7 75
14	F F Seigge	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
14	Charles Dunn	10 75
14	Greenberg & Frensch	7 75
14	Schwerman & Noble	7 75
14	Schlick & Gottschall	7 75
14	Alex Smith & Co	7 75
14	Smith & Rogers	7 75
14	C H Rathbone	7 75
14	Decker & Co	7 75
14	J H Brown & Co	7 75
14	Wm McCluskey	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Charles Duke	60 75
4 Tables	A F Jackson & Bacon	60 75

Ten Pin Alley.

1 Alley	C A Simons	30 75

OIL CENTER.

14	Edgar Shannon & Co	7 75

PRENTISS VALE.

14	A Prentiss	7 75
14	E Bunker	7 75

SUMMIT CITY.

14	R F Saiggs	7 75

BIXFORD.

14	John Q Stevens	7 75
14	E H Malloy	7 75
14	Higgins & Blood	7 75
14	Lewis Unger	7 75
14	W J Card	7 75
14	C w Wagoner	7 75
14	wells Kenyon	7 75
14	H F Waterman	7 75
14	Crandall Bros.	7 75
14	A Dickinson	7 75
14	F J Prentner	7 75
14	Kane & Tuttle	7 75
14	Eli Cummings & Co	7 75
14	D L Tait	7 75
14	F F Curtis	7 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co Limited	10 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Wm. Boynton	60 75
2 Tables	G W Boyer	60 75

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

13	Hamlin & Townsend	10 75
14	Lawrence Boyer	7 75
14	Fred Bisch	7 75

SMETHPORT BOROUGH.

13	Hastin & Gifford	10 75
14	J C Hamlin	7 75
14	W D Galiup	7 75
14	J H Bowers	7 75
14	A B Armstrong	7 75
14	M L Armstrong	7 75
14	M A Sprague	7 75
14	w s Brownell	7 75
14	W T Geller	7 75
14	Frank Ogilvie	7 75
14	Andrew Reilly	7 75
14	L A Gallup	7 75
14	Chas Douglass	7 75
14	Wm. Specht	7 75
14	L Rogers	7 75
14	E Wolters	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	G W Sartwell	60 75
2 Tables	A H Pierce	60 75

WETMORE TOWNSHIP.

LUDLOW.

14	Curtis Brothers	7 75
14	Hoffman & Co	7 75

KANE.

14	E J Collins	7 75
14	Jas Hyde	7 75
14	John Eyrier	7 75
14	W E Bow	7 75
14	Ball Bros.	7 75
14	C V Gillis	7 75
14	J O Loomis	7 75
14	John Grady	7 75
14	Joshua Davis	7 75
14	J D Leonard	7 75

Take Notice.

All who are concerned in this appraisement that an appeal will be held at the Treasurer's Office in Smethport,

Thursday, April 17, 1879,

Between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, where and when you may attend if you think proper.

E. V. CHADWICK, Appraiser.

Smethport, Pa., March 24, 1879.

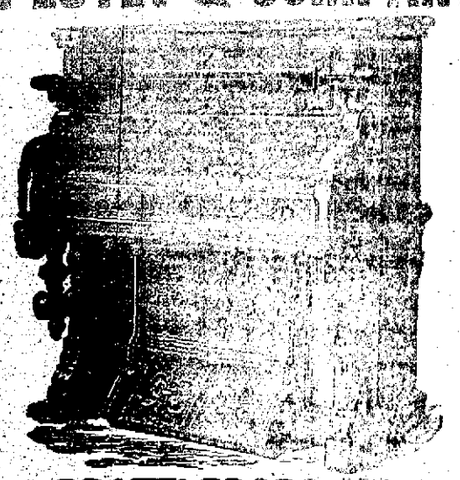
Dissolution.

The late firm of Johns & Bogg was dissolved on the 4th day of March, inst., by mutual consent. Wm. M. Bogg will continue the business at the same office, 33 Main street, Bradford, Pa.

H. C. JOHNS,
WILLIAM BOGG.

17-3*

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER, combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMTHEPORT OMNIBUS LINE

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve..	11.55 a.m	6.20 A.M	
Frisbee	11.40 ...	5.35 †...	
Coy's	11.42 *	5.40 †...	
Farmers Valley	11.51 ...	5.50 †...	
Smethport	12.05 ...	6.05 ...	
Crosby	12.16 * ...	6.20 *	
Colegrove	12.18 ...	6.35 †	
Hamlin	12.30* ...	6.50 *	
Warrwag	12.40* ...	6.50 *	
Clermont Arr..	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont Lve..	1.25 p m	7.20 A.M	
Warrwag	1.35 * ...	7.25 *	
Hamlin	1.45 * ...	7.35 †	
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 †...	
Crosby	2.00 * ...	8.04 †	
Smethport	2.16	8.20	
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.47	
Coy's	2.38 *	671...	
Frisbee	2.40	8.55	
Larabee Arr....	2.50	9.05	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

A. V. GODDEN, Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

**Leave Buffalo 8